



SAUT AL-THAWRA

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MILITARY REPORT

- * SEVEN MISGUIDED PERSONS JOIN RANKS OF REVOLUTION
- * LIBERATION ARMY FORCES CONTINUE THEIR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS.
- * HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED UPON COLONIALIST ENEMY FORCES.

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MILITARY REPORT

FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 388-398/73 ISSUED BY
FORCES OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY - DHOFAR REGION

The forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia are continuing their successive and strong attacks on the positions of the colonialist and reactionary enemy and his centres in the southern region of Oman (Dhofar). During the past week, A group of persons working in the army of the puppet authority joined the ranks of the revolution after discovering the reality of Qaboos and the malicious intentions of British colonialism to make the Omanis fight each other. The number of operations carried out by our forces in the Eastern Region (Ashirakh, Aqabat Asheikh and Beit Zarbikh) and the Western Region (North Sarfeet) amounted to eleven operations detailed as under:-

EASTERN REGION:

On 8th September, a group of persons working in the army of the puppet authority, joined the ranks of the revolution with their rifles and ammunition. Their names are as follows:

1) Saeed Ali Bakheet Brishinit, 2) Saeed Ahmed Mukoisat, 3) Mussalan bin Shanoot, 4) Bakheet Hassen, 5) Saeed Salen Mukoisat, 6) Musallan Atsanoot and 7) Bin Maalhoq.

Operation of Patriot Martyrs: Salen Mohanna Attaweel and Saeed Suhail Azn

On 12th September at twelve noon the enemy advanced from his centre at Ashirakh to the heights of Haloot but our forces were watching his movements and set planned ambushes for him. No sooner the enemy forces arrived to closer distances from the ambushes our patriots rained then with fire from several directions for two hours during which the enemy was forced to retreat to his centre at Ashirakh. During this battle the enemy lost four members and the destruction of a wireless set with its crew. A helicopter was seen landing at the enemy centre to remove the enemy dead and injured. No casualties were suffered by us.

On the same day at twelve noon, a group of our forces launched a violent attack on the enemy centre at Aqabat Asheikh, Beit Zirbakh, using light and medium weapons for half an hour. Enemy losses included the death and injury of two enemy members. Our losses were nothing.

On 13th September at twelve noon our forces attacked the enemy centres at Ashirakh using different light and medium weapons reinforced by mortars and heavy artillery for three quarters of an hour from several directions during which our forces have complete control on the battleground. At one in the afternoon of the same day our forces repeated their attack on the same positions using the same weapons for half an hour. Enemy losses included the death and injury of five members and destruction of two defensive positions as well as the silencing of a heavy machine-gun post. In view of the hardness of the blows of our forces, the enemy combed the area using all weapons. In the course of that British planes also combed the area throughout the day indiscriminately. Our forces returned to base safely carrying the banner of victory.

WESTERN REGION - NORTH SARFEET:

On 10th September at 8.45 in the morning a group of our forces operating in North Sarfeet launched an attack on the enemy positions in

using light and medium weapons and heavy weapons for quarter of an hour. Enemy losses as a result of this included the death of three members, destruction of a wireless set, and silencing of a medium machine-gun. A helicopter was seen landing at the enemy centre to remove the dead and injured. Our losses were nothing. On the same day at three in the evening a group of our sniping forces sniped the enemy members in North Sarfeet. During this operation they sniped two enemy members. Our losses were nothing. At seven in the morning of 11th September our forces shelled the enemy positions in North Sarfeet with artillery for half an hour. Enemy losses included the destruction of six positions completely. Enemy casualties were not assessed during this operation. No losses were sustained by us.

On 13th September at 2.30 in the afternoon our forces shelled the enemy positions in North Sarfeet using artillery for 25 minutes. Enemy losses included the destruction of three positions. Enemy casualties were not assessed. No losses were sustained by us.

Operation in name of patriot martyrs Salem Mohammad Attaweel and Saeed Suheil-zn.

On 13th September at eight in the morning our forces shelled with artillery the enemy positions in North Sarfeet for forty minutes. At five in the evening of the same day our forces launched an attack on the same position in North Sarfeet using light weapons intermittently for one complete hour. Enemy losses included the death and injury of five members and destruction of four defensive positions. Our losses were nothing.

On 14th September at nine in the morning our forces shelled the enemy positions in North Sarfeet using artillery for twenty minutes. Enemy losses included the destruction of a defensive position. Our losses were none.

TOTAL LOSSES OF THE ENEMY:

- 1) Death and Injury of 21 enemy members
- 2) Destruction of nineteen defensive positions
- 3) Destruction of a wireless set
- 4) Silencing of a heavy and medium machine-guns posts.

From our side there were no casualties during all these operations.

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STATEMENT BY P.F.L.O.A.G. REPRESENTATIVE ON REACTIONARY MILITARY COUP IN CHILE AND ASSASSINATION OF LATE MILITANT PRESIDENT SALVADOR ALLENDE

On 11th September, 1973, the reactionary military forces in Chile toppled down the regime of President Salvador Allende and assassinated this leading militant leader of the brave Chilean people. These events came within the course of the increase of the popular support and the support of the progressive and socialist forces in the world for the progressive regime in Chile. The masses of the Chilean people brought their representatives to the rule by persistence and democratic spirit confirming that even the way of democracy, like any other way, must at the end express the interests of the people and must also express the course of history which calls for the liquidation of imperialism and all reactionary regimes in collusion with it.

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REPLY MESSAGES

The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf received a reply message from Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, President of the Revolutionary Command Council in the Libyan Arab Republic in reply to the message of greetings sent by the Central Executive Committee on the fourth anniversary of the revolution of 1st September. The message reads as follows:-

"The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. I thank very much for the message of greetings sent by you on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the revolution of 1st September coupled with my best wishes for your constant health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of your brotherly people.

Colonel Muammar Qaddafi,
President of the Revolutionary Command
Council".

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf also received a reply message from the International Democratic Federation of Youth in which it resented the repressive acts launched by the puppet authority in Muscat against the honest nationalists in Oman. The message reads as follows: "The International Democratic Federation of Youth strongly deplores the executions and torture against the citizens in Oman and demands the suspension of executions immediately. Immediate steps will be taken to express our solidarity with the youth and the people of Oman."

THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION OF
YOUTH.

NEW REPRESSIVE LAWS IN BAHRAIN UNDER FICTITIOUS DEMOCRACY

Voice of America Radio broadcast a report on Thursday 13.9.73 connected with the new security measures taken by the puppet repressive authority in Bahrain. These new measures ban public meetings, and demonstrations and includes a law preventing foreigners from taking part in such acts. The law also provides that organisers of any meeting have to contact the police three days before holding the meeting.

These harsh laws launched by the puppet authorities in Bahrain and in such circumstances, blast all claims circulated by the authority over the democratic experiment which will be exercised by the citizens in Bahrain, and in particular during the period of the elections of the Constituent Assembly. "All this endorses and establishes the paragraphs that came in the constitution and which specified that the constitution will not be enacted except after the convention of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly. This means and affirms the preparedness of the puppet authority in Bahrain to redress and isolate the masses from taking part in this experiment

the fictitious democratic experiment during the period which precedes the National Assembly.

During the past few days the puppet authorities in Bahrain launched further arrests. Those coming from Bahrain said that a wave of terrorism prevails in Bahrain where the Bahraini authorities prohibited movement after 12 midnight. The police and intelligence also ransack houses and search them without any lawful basis although Clause (19-B) of the constitution says: "It is not allowed to arrest any person, stop him, imprison him, search him, restrict his residence or restrict his movement except in accordance with law and under the supervision of judges."

Those coming from Bahrain also said that a wave of extensive arrests took place in Bahrain during the past few days where the authorities arrested a number of national elements at Qallali and Muharraq.

SEVEN SOLDIERS FROM FORCES OF SULTANATE'S ARMY JOINT PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

On 1st September, 1973, a soldier from the forces of the puppet Government in Muscat called Saeed Ahmed Mukaisat joined the ranks of the revolution with an F.N. rifle and four magazines. Also joining the ranks of the revolution on 8th September, 1973, was Saeed Ali Balhoot, Brishinit with an F.N. rifle and five magazines. Both the two were formerly working in one of the enemy centres at the air base in Sallalah. On 8th September, 1973, five other soldiers from the Sultanate's army also joined the ranks of the revolution. They are Musallan bin Sha'anoot, Balhoot, Hassan, Saeed Salem Mukaisat, Musallan Atsanoot and Bin Mazloq. They brought with them their F.N. rifles.

The joining of these in the People's Liberation Army proves that they discovered by themselves the extent of the ugly oppression exercised by the puppet authority in Muscat against the unarmed citizens and the forces of the People's Liberation Army. By their return to the revolution they have returned to their correct places for fighting within the ranks of the revolution to defend their country against the control of colonialism and its reactionary puppets.

IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENTS ON HIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY AND QUESTION OF OMANI ISLANDS

Dr. Abbas Khalatabri, Foreign Minister of Iran, made a statement on Iran's foreign and oil policy and the attitude of increased armaments which started to draw the attention of world countries. He also dealt with the question of occupation by Iran of the three Omani islands of Abou Moussa, and Major and Minor Tonb. He said that they are "Iranian islands" occupied by Britain, and it decided to return them back to Iran after the declaration of its withdrawal from the East of Suez. It is to be recalled that Britain, after Iran occupied the islands on 30th November, 1971, announced that it does not know about this and is not responsible for it. As to Iran's policy in the Gulf he said: "It is summarised in affirming three meanings: arms, stability and freedom of navigation. This calls for the realisation of the non-interference of any foreign forces. We do not mean any country not overlooking the Gulf." This statement is coupled with what

This statement coincides with that made by the Shah to the American Newsweek magazine on 21.4.73 in which he considered himself as the "new guarantor for the world oil supplies" when he said: "We do not have national and regional duties only but we also have an international role in our capacity as guarantors and protectors of about sixty per cent of the oil reserves in the world."

The Iranian Foreign Minister also pointed to the question of arming when he said: "Such arming is not directed against any one but it is to ensure and protect Iran. Our very strategic position is sensitive and we have our wealths. Therefore, we must think of protecting our resources and our wealths." Iranian arming made AmirAbdullah binAbdelAziz al-Saoud "commander of the national guard" in Saudi Arabia, say his opinion when he told the al-Hawadeth magazine of Beirut: "As regards the arming of Iran, the whole world is being armed at the present time and there is no danger from the arming of Iran and that the strength of Iran is a strength for Saudi Arabia."

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM SALLALAH

Masses in the towns of the southern region of Oman - Dhofar - started to react with the conditions prevailing in the rurals more than any time before in spite of all terrorism and repression imposed on them by the reactionary and colonialist authorities and the false propaganda and distorted information spread by the puppets and the instruments of colonialism and reaction.

The support of the masses in the towns for the revolution and their sympathy with it appear clear in many signs which began to appear at the level of the towns. At the town of Sallalah for example, we find the town divided at political level into several districts. There are the districts of "puppets and then misguided" and there are the districts called by the puppets as the districts of "the Communists", the districts of the masses who support and sympathise with the revolution. These districts are banned for the puppets to enter and if it happened that a puppet entered them, the children run behind him chanting: "Puppet, puppet, puppet."

Moreover, some of the misguided who were deceived by the propaganda of reaction on the prosperous era of Qaboos, the real picture began to appear in front of them on this era and the nature of what is taking place in the town whose reality they were not knowing. As such indignation began to creep into their ranks and contradictions too. This led to the occurrence of conflicts and feuds between them and led and will also lead towards making many of them return to their natural positions of before, to return to the ranks of the revolution.

As a result of the return of the misguided to the ranks of the revolution suspicions started to have their effects into their ranks and every one of them began to suspect in the other and accuseshim of being a hireling for the revolution. The misguided became in a position to be envied. They are lost in a sea of conflicts between themselves and suffer from guilt-conscience and the plain curses of the masses.

In addition to the contradictions between the misguided and the puppets, there are also acute contradictions between the puppets and foreigners including Iranians and Jordanians either in the army or in the government machineries and departments, as

P.F.L.O.A.G. REPRESENTATIVE - Cont'd from page 2

But the imperialists and the reactionary militarists of Chile, as it is their habit always - refuse but to throw against the wall the simplest basis of democracy and the needs of legitimacy agreed upon. They also refused to throw against the wall with reactionary insistence the voice of the masses of the Chilean people which is insupport clearly and increasingly to their constitutional leader and leading President Salvador Allende. Since the late President took over power they worked on carrying out everything low and mean in order to obstruct the procession of the Chilean people and the late President.

After the failure of all these methods they attempted at carrying out a counter-coup which carried the print of American imperialism and the Central Intelligence Agency from its first minutes.

The People's Front for the Liberation of Man and the Arabian Gulf and all masses of our people, declare their strong resentment and great indignation against such reactionary coup which is in collusion with American imperialism. They also condemn the savage assassination of President Allende. While paying tribute to the spirit of the late President Salvador Allende, they declare their full support for the struggle of the Chilean people and express full confidence on their victory. We are learning from this experiment lessons so long confirmed by the experiments of peoples and say that the imperialists, reactionaries and other enemies of the peoples do not understanding at the end by the language of violence. They do not adhere to the signs of democracy and peace fictitious peace, unless matters are in their interest and unless they are preparing a reactionary move counter to the revolution and that any attempt by the peoples and national and progressive forces to wrest their rights will be faced with reactionary violence which endeavours to liquidate the entire national and progressive forces and the gains of the masses no matter for how long these national forces insisted upon adhering to a larger portion of traditional democracy. These forces must initiate attack instead of waiting until the forces counter to the revolution complete their preparedness. They must arm the workers and peasants and all masses of the people as soon as possible and as much as effective. Long live the memory of late leader Salvador Allende and victory for the brave Chilean people. Long live solidarity between peoples.

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as these puppets are ambitious for power and influence and for securing advanced positions in the machineries of the State. But many factors stand between them and between realising such ambitions. These factors include lack of many of them for the scientific qualifications which will qualify them for such advanced positions. But this is not the main reason but the reason goes to the fact that the reactionary authority is lying under the Anglo-American influence. The American influence is through the increasing Iranian influence. The second reason goes to the misconfidence of the authority in these puppets which made adopt several measures in order to limit their authority and influence and dissolution of the so-called "national divisions" is a proof. Inside the army, contradictions deepen more and more amongst the national officers and soldiers on one hand and the Iranian and Jordan puppets on the other as foreign - Iranian and Jordanian - influence increases and toughens and the word of these become high in return for the fall of the influence of the national officers and soldiers. The Jordanians became everything in the army and the repressive forces after the British and the Iranians.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY

MORE BRITISH CONTROL OVER OMAN

As part of the imperialist plan to fight the revolution in Oman, is to work on giving the puppet authority in Muscat the appearance of an independent. So came the exchange of diplomatic representation with the Arab countries first then the foreign countries and to take the Sultanate into the Arab League then the United Nations and finally the group of non-aligned countries.

The remark here is that if all previous steps with the Gulf States took place within the framework of the new imperialist plan all this was preceded by a fictitious step which ought to be taken. This is analysed in the abolition of all protection treaties with Britain and their replacement by defence treaties. But as regards Oman these treaties were not abolished. Most significant of these is the treaty of 1958. In this way this treaty reinforces the British presence in Oman on the grounds that Oman is independent.

Since the start of the new imperialist plan in Oman in July 1970, the British presence is deepening in Oman rather than in other Gulf States as distribution of roles gives Britain first responsibility for Oman while it gives it the second role in the Arabian Gulf.

Throughout the past three years the British control over Oman increased. This is resembled in the following:

- 1) Increase of the number of British officers in the army and intelligence to an extent that the help of the commando forces beside the (S.A.S) forces and the British Royal Air Forces was sought.
- 2) Establishment of more British military bases in Oman in addition to the old bases and camps.

The visit of Qaboos to London and the outcome of this visit came to reinforce British involvement in the war going on in Oman. Qaboos announced that he asked Britain to extend him more British officers and advisers. Retuer news agency also copied a comment on the visit of Qaboos saying that the British Government agreed to increase its backing to Qaboos in his war against the revolution.

We are to tell those who were deceived by the says of the Sultanate on its contribution in the national battle that the priority needs of the freedom of political administration is to get rid of the colonialist and not to call them and deepen their control and influence.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of the growth of a nation from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but they also found a land of hardship. They had to fight for their survival against the elements and the native Americans. They had to build a new society from scratch, one that would be based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. The story continues through the years of colonialism, the American Revolution, and the early years of the Republic. It is a story of the triumph of the American people over adversity, and a story of the enduring values that have shaped the nation.

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